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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 16, 1887

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## STILL POURING IN. PETITIONS FROM THE RAILROADS FOR RELIEF.

Gold Growers of California Declare that if the New Law Enforced Their Product Cannot be Sent Overland — Petitions from Theatrical Companies and Others Affected.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following telegrams have been received by the interstate commerce commission from San Francisco:

All productive and monetary relations of this coast are threatened with quiet and wise action on your part can save us from tremendous losses

due to either an illiberal or narrow interpretation of fourth section of the interstate bill.

It is probable ex-Senator Harris will be

presented at least, until our petition can be presented before you.

This bears the signatures of eight of the principal banking institution in San Francisco.

A rigid enforcement of the fourth section of the interstate commerce law will impede the exportation of our fruit and salmon interests, will

delay the shipments of tea from China and Japan

to the Suez canal, and the coffee of Central America to Europe, and blockade the port of San Francisco.

The railroads which have involved a life

of labor and savings to build. That which

was intended by congress as a boon to the people

will prove an irreparable calamity to the Pacific slope cities and towns. We

are asking a prompt and literal interpretation of the fourth section of the bill protecting us from im-

pending disaster otherwise inevitable.

W. T. McLENNAN & CO.  
CAST IRON.

A petition was also received from a committee appointed to represent all persons interested in the wool trade on the Pacific coast, asking a suspension of the operation of section four of the interstate commerce law in the manipulation of wool by rail from the Pacific coast states to Boston. New York, Philadelphia, and other principal points. The established rate of 3.7-100 cents per one hundred pounds is excessive and prohibitive shipping overland and the wool production of California, which amounts to 40,000,000 of pounds per year, and a difference between the old and new rates of freight involves a loss of over a million of dollars annually to growers. Higher rates mean no higher price to the consumer, but lower net results to the grower. The commission has also received by mail a petition of the American Sugar Refining company, of San Francisco, requesting a suspension of the effect of the fourth section unless modified, will be "entirely destroy the business of distributing the products of our manufactory in the states of the Mississippi valley. The company has over \$1,000,000 invested in machinery and material devoted to the manufacturing of refined sugar, and his large contracts for future business, involving many millions of dollars, based upon the facilities and opportunities offered by overland railroads. An enforcement of the law will destroy its trade and capital. The railroads are willing to continue the old rates and petitioners ask that they be permitted to do so.

Fourteen sugar refining establishments in New York and Philadelphia unite in the letter to the commission. They understand that the Pacific railroads are about to make application to be relieved from the operation of section four.

Before the request be granted, the refiners ask an opportunity to be heard in opposition.

The railroads, that the racing railroads have been carrying sugar at ten dollars per ton from San Francisco to Missouri river points while charging San Francisco rates, and that the railroads have been entirely excluded from markets which geographically belong to them, on all grounds.

The commission gave a hearing today to representatives of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potowmack railroad, who made an argument in favor of a suspension of the operation of section four of the act, so far as it applies to the production of the collector of internal revenue for use in the prosecution of persons accused of selling distilled spirits in violation of the state law, the commissioner of internal revenue says that his office has no disposition to interfere with any obstacles to the enforcement of state laws, but that a provision similar to that in the recent Maine law, making the payment of an internal revenue tax as a liquor dealer prima facie evidence of a violation of state law, has been incorporated in the statutes of several of the states; that the question in other states has been raised several times in other states, but not settled, and that it is his desire to obtain a judicial decision for future guidance in numerous cases likely to arise.

PRINT WORKS BURNED.  
Narrow Escape of Operatives — Loss Over \$200,000.

DOVER, N. H., April 15.—The Oshoek Print works burned today, involving a loss of \$200,000, and throwing 600 operatives out of work. So rapidly did the fire spread that several machine operators and helpers were compelled to leave their coats and vests, with valuable savings money behind. It was with them a race for life. The report gained circulation about town that seven operatives had been arrested, but this failed to stop the excitement, and the police and other relatives rushing from all directions to learn the fate of their children and friends. Nobody was killed, but there were narrow escapes from danger.

Representatives of several roads running eastward from Peoria, Ill., were heard to support a petition for a suspension of the operation of section four, so as to fix its application to the transportation of grain eastward. They set forth the peculiar circumstances of the competition under which the market labored, both with water lines and with the trunk lines from Chicago and St. Louis. Statistics of trade and of revenues of the roads were given in detail.

A representative of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, of North Carolina, made a brief argument in support of a petition to be permitted to meet the competition of certain junction points.

The railroads' statement that the commission has appointed a secretary is pronounced incorrect, as is also that to the effect that a decision was reached yesterday with respect to excursion rates. No session was held yesterday, and no decision upon that subject has been made.

A large number of petitions have been received from theatrical people, asking a suspension of the law as applied to the amusement profession and such an interpretation of the original resolution as heretofore.

The commission has replied that it cannot presume to determine what is the policy of the railroads shall be in this regard. This is substantially a declination to make a ruling upon the subject in advance of actual complaint, alleging an infraction of the law in some regards. Along communication has been received from the executive committee of the Chicago freight bureau, an association composed of merchants, manufacturers, and members of the board of trade, protesting against the suspension of the long and short hand feature, especially as affecting territory east of the Mississippi river, and the Pacific traffic, and that conditionally the law, without such suspension, is believed by the association to be "not only the best for the country at large, but for the future successful operation of the law in the territory named."

The temporary suspension of the provision with regard to the south was, in the judgment of the association, the only practical solution of the difficulty presented, but it views with alarm the effect that the decision must have upon others of this section of the country in connection with, perhaps, a tacit, although unwarranted, belief that the relief will be granted in other sections of the country where uncontrolled water competition can be cited as occasion for such relief?

THE INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—At a meeting of the board of trade today the following report was unanimously adopted:

Your committee would respectfully report that the business of Indians and whites, the manufacturing, the wool, cotton, grain, oiling, pick and elevator interests are at present paralyzed and will be permanently crippled by a lack of fair and legitimate competition among the railroads, a result of the heavy taxes put upon various classes of the interstate commerce act by railway companies and the schedule rates therupon adopted by them; and we recommend to the board of trade the adoption of the following resolution to the commission:

Resolved, That the board of trade of Indianapolis, Indiana, doth protest against the interpretation put upon the law by those railroads which have now a monopoly, actually creating under the new law what it was intended should be absolutely prohibited by it. Believing that the interpretation of the fourth clause as it stands are more injurious to us than any made by the railroads for establishing by railroads, a schedule of rates which is working the greatest injury to the business in this city, we would further petition the commission to take such action as will give effect to the provisions of said clause and all other provisions of the act which may conflict with free competition among the transportation companies of the country until such time as congress can meet and provide permanent relief.

The committee would further recommend that the petition to the commission for relief from actions of railroads in regard to the issues of

mileage tickets. We suggest that they either have no right to issue all, which we do not concede to be the case, or as having the right to do so we see no reason for an advance above former rates of \$20 per thousand miles. We take the position that there is no reason to suppose that any other rates are reasonable than those which are now \$20, which we believe to be reasonable and just and within the scope of law, and that the issuing of mileage tickets is proper by section four.

Our committee further recommends that a committee of three be appointed by this board of trade which, after securing the further facts and causes for action, shall be directed to go to the interstate commerce commission and place before them in the most forcible manner behalf of this city and state and the interests of the railroads, the facts concerning the same and all other matters concerning the operation of the interstate commerce law, which may be found detrimental to our interest, the expenses of said committee to be borne by the board of trade.

We ask a suspension of the long haul clause, generally at least, until our petition can be presented before you.

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## WHAT MACON IS DOING.

FORD, OF THE MOORE AFFAIR, ARRESTED.

Cought at Warrenton—Detective Shackleford's Luck—The Frost Master Misleads—Heads a Committee—Bond Fired at Five Hundred Dollars—A Funny Foot Race, Etc.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—It was announced in these columns yesterday that W. G. Ford, included in a list of the Moore members, for whom Governor Gordon has offered a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars, had probably gone to South Carolina. At the time that was written he was in Macon, and the detectives were on his track. He left yesterday evening and got as far as Warrenton, on the Eatonton branch of the Central railroad.

This morning Lieutenant W. A. Wylie received a telegram from Detective Shackleford. It read:

We have our man. Meet us at the train. Do you apprehend any trouble?

It was sent from Warrenton, where the officers overtook him.

When Shackleford and his brother detective arrived at the depot with Ford, Lieutenant Wylie and a squad of police were there to meet the party. They took a hack and drove to the jail and locked him up. In passing into the jail the party passed through the same corridor by which that blood thirsty mob entered on the night of the 12th of August and not by the side door as prisoners are generally carried in. Ford's brother left Macon as soon as the reward appeared, and by this means the detectives gained their clue. They kept close up with him until he got to Mayfield, where Ford got off the train. They saw him when he took a horse and buggy, and proceeded after him followed him. All night they were awake, and this morning they arrested the Fords in the road near five miles from Warrenton. G. W. Ford was going to take the train for Augusta and from there he intended to escape to Macon, S. C. It is said that two others of the indicted men have been spotted and will be arrested. Ford is a young man of probably twenty-three years of age, and has been following the profession of banker for the last few weeks.

## FUNNY FOOT RACE.

Two Young Pedestrians Settle a Wager at Midnight.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—At 11:30 last night two gay and giddy young men got to boasting of their swiftness of foot, and finally decided to settle the question by running a foot race at the park. "I am swift of foot as the wild rice," said one, "and I can beat you a mile even running."

"Betcher twenty-five dollars you can't, for I am a runner from 'way back," said the other.

In this way they went, with a small party of boon companions to act as judges. The rules were that they should run half way around the track and then rat back. They stripped off their socks, undershirts and drawers, and Swift and Strong both took the mark. "All right," said the judge. "O. K." answered Swift and Strong in a breath and then the judge cried "go!" Away they went, running like crippled deer, but there was not room enough in the broad track for them to run side and side, so Strong dropped behind, and crawling over the fence went tearing through Harvey Fennell's oak patch toward the half-mile post. At the second jump he tumbled into a mud hole up to his waist, and nothing daunted he got up and started again. He reached the post in just thirteen minutes, a good three minutes' ahead of Swift, who came toddling along the track at the rate of two miles and three laps an hour.

Approaching the post Strong dodged back under the fence and stopped to rest, then decided to steal a march on Strong, whom he supposed to be far in the rear, and climbing the fence he started across the east patch. Strong saw his game and by a little circuit avoided the puddle, and rolled down the hill about the starting point. He got over the fence and come tearing down the track just as Swift reached the fence and started to climb over.

"Hello, there, how the devil did you get here?" cried Swift.

"By the same route that you did," answered Strong, and then both of them sat down in the middle of the track to argue the point, while the judges declared that the race was a tie, from the fact that both of them made the race in just thirty-two minutes, thirteen seconds. The clock was telling the hour of midnight, when Strong staggered to his feet and said:

"I say bets off."

"I'm off," answered Swift.

"Both of you are 'way off," said the judge, and then they adjourned sine die.

## PARADE DAY.

Impressive Ceremonies on the Last Firemen's Day.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—This morning was the first in thirty years that the red-shirt firemen of Macon have failed to celebrate. The 15th of April has long been observed with a blowing of horns and flower-decked fire engines. Crowds of people in holiday attire have been wont to crowd the sidewalks to see the brave fire laddies on dress parade. Often visitors would come from a distance, and there were grand contests of water throwing and footracing to the accompaniment of the band.

After the tournament was over and prizes awarded the festive firemen would retire to their engine-houses, and the seductive artillery punch and the huge barrel of lemonade and the egg salad and the ham sandwich, with mustard, were indulged until the day was far spent. Everybody would get full as a goose and not go home till morning, and there were hardly thoughts of the day and the accustomed scenes of gay revelry.

The paid department were lounging about the engine house, smoking ten cent cigar, contented with life and at peace with all mankind. The volunteer department, the pride of Macon, however, no more and the blossoms with which engine and hose cart were wont to be decorated, waited their sweets upon the dusty air.

## MRS. DOODY DEAD.

The Mother of the Prominent Dry Goods Men Passes Away.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—The complaint of dry weather has been general and the sale of cotton planting will cause more buying of fertilizers than would have been had the season been more uniform. Many farmers have quit plowing on account of land breaking up cloudy. To regain the lost time they propose to rely on "guano" to hurry up the growth.

Finishing the Church.

DAIRYVILLE, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—The new Baptist church will be finished in a week or so. By expending time and money they have built a nice house, which they propose to dedicate in June and be "robbed and ready" for the association that meets here next summer.

FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH.

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain when accused of gross neglect. SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

## THE FROST MATTER.

Lieutenant Charlie Wood Goes for the Bigamist.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Your correspondent was informed in regard to the withdrawal of the warrant for the arrest of Charles Frost yesterday. Chief Wylie not only ordered his arrest, but sent Lieutenant Charlie Wood, of the police force, to get him.

Lieutenant Wood arrived from Eastman this evening with Frost, who looked very sickly, care-worn and dejected. He was arrested yesterday afternoon while in the hotel, where he had written his wife No. 3 to meet him. He declined to talk to the officers. The letter he wrote from Abbeville was quite plaintive and he expresses much regret that he left her as he did, declining for a week after the birth of his child, leaving his wife unconscious of his affliction. When confronted with the letters she had from his other wives, he broke completely down. Chief Wylie telegraphed Mr. Quatinus, at Salma, to know if he would assist in prosecuting Frost. He will be held until evidence is found.

At ten o'clock tonight, Chief Wylie received a telegram from Mr. Quatinus of Salma, asking him to hold Frost until the receipt of a letter bearing on the matter, which he has forwarded.

## THE FORGERY CASE.

Micklejohn Falls to Secure Ball and is Jailed.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Frank Micklejohn, charged with forgery, was given a preliminary hearing and bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars. He was allowed to bust himself out of jail, his father-in-law and others refused to go bail for him, and he was lodged in jail. The case against him looks pretty black, and he will have but a slim chance of escaping conviction.

The Micklejohn case grows in interest. It has now developed that the accusations are quite numerous. Forged checks amounting to over seven hundred dollars drawn Wednesday and Thursday, indorsed and signed in the same handwriting as the Exchange bank check was handed to him.

Lulu Evans, the two-year-old daughter of J. H. Kane, fell down stairs this morning and very painfully hurt at her father's residence on Fourth street.

## A CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

A Fine Jersey Killed By An Accumulation of Sand and Nails.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Last Saturday Captain French lost his fine registered Jersey. Her name was "Hattie Warren," working hard to save her life. On examining her stomach he found a quantity of sand and nails in a compact mass in the lower stomach. She had evidently taken these articles in with her food, and the accumulation could not be broken up, consequently she died. The nails looked new and bright, probably from being ground by the sand.

## A SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Willie Johnson, of the Floyd Rifles, Fired Upon.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Last night Captain French lost his fine registered Jersey. Her name was "Hattie Warren," working hard to save her life. On examining her stomach he found a quantity of sand and nails in a compact mass in the lower stomach. She had evidently taken these articles in with her food, and the accumulation could not be broken up, consequently she died. The nails looked new and bright, probably from being ground by the sand.

## THE SICK PEOPLE.

Some of Macon's Good Citizens Sick A-bed.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Dr. T. A. Cheatham was taken ill this morning, and went home to rest and recuperate. His illness is not at all serious.

Clerk of the Court Dan H. Adams has been very ill for several days. He is a little better today.

Pack Keeper Harvey Fennel is thought to be a little better today, though he is still very ill.

Patrolman Tom Brown is laid up with measles and inflammatory rheumatism.

## QUICKLY MANAGED.

An Artist Weds His Lady Love and Goes on a Tour.

MACON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon Peter F. C. Phillips, of Pugh's photographic establishment, drove out to St. Paul's and, having quietly arranged the details previous, was joined by the lady of his choice, Miss Marion Matthews, and the twain were made one in a jiffy by the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, rector of St. Paul's. The newly wedded pair bidden the train for a short honeymoon trip, including Atlanta in the route.

## THE RAZOR IN JAIL.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—A difficulty over a game of cards today between two negro inmates of Polk county jail resulted in a little blood letting. One of the prisoners had secreted a razor, with which he put in some quick work by the way of argument on his adversary. The razor-man recently borrowed a horse which he failed to return, and for which negligence he will be called on to answer at next term of the superior court, and at same time, doubtless, will be given an opportunity to explain his methods of using a razor in jail.

## A BIG FAMILY IN DANGER.

From the Lublin, Ga., Gazette.

Henry Kelly, a negro living on the Walker plantation, was awakened by a dense smoke on last Wednesday night and discovered that his house was in flames. He and his wife and two children were sleeping in the house. He hurriedly aroused his family and escaped from the burning building except his child, and three years who perished in the fire. Henry is a hard working honest negro, and his loss of child and property is a heavy blow to him. The family saved only the clothes in which they were sleeping.

## THE POLARITY OF THE NEEDLE.

CUTHBERT, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Judge Smith of this county, had a peculiar experience the other day. He was running a line for Mr. John Green, and found a needle shot through his coat. The needle was entirely neutralized. Fifty yards from the place the needle was all right, but at that particular point it fel flat upon the face of the compass. He is unable to account for the phenomenon.

## AN IMPROVEMENT IN DRASTIC.

ADAMSTOWN, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Today the citizens are building a new sidewalk on Main street to the incorporation line. It appears that they propose to build a very substantial one, and one that will do for the people to remember them by. One thing is characteristic of our town, that is all that they do is done well. There is no town for size that has such streets and sidewalks as ours.

## SAW MILLS ON FIRE.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—The saw mill of Messrs. Dugle & Butler, near Cairo, was burned at 10 o'clock, last Saturday morning, together with \$50,000 feet of lumber. It is supposed that the fire started from a spark from a passing freight train. There was no insurance on either mill or lumber. The mill was but slightly injured, and the plucky owners will rebuild at once.

## MRS. W. C. SIRLEY.

The beams around Darien are now crowded with timber.

## A SIX THOUSAND DOLLAR FLAME.

THOMASTON, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—The news that the faculty of the university had reinstated the seconds in the late duel which was so happily settled, is received with much joy by the students in general. Everybody is highly pleased that the young men have been reinstated.

## DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Dr. A. C. Murchison, of Bamah, is dead. Mr. William Cox, one of the best old citizens of Walton county, and father of the sheriff of the county, died Thursday.

Dr. W. S. Hardman, of Walton county, has been confined to his bed for a month, and is now improving.

Mrs. Curtis Humphries, an aged and highly respectable lady of孙son county, died on Wednesday evening at her home near Back creek Post office.

## CAPTAIN JOHN N. MONTGOMERY.

Captain John N. Montgomery, so well known throughout the state and Madison county, has now more or less recovered from his long illness. He was for several years absent from his home, near Fort Lamar, Thursday afternoon.

Captain Robert S. Anderson, who died in Hawkinsville recently, was one of Palak's county's most substantial and valuable citizens and had been a member of the legislature for many years. He was for several years absent from his home, serving as a member of company K, of which, through gallantry and popularity with his comrades, he was finally made captain.

## FINISHING THE CHURCH.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—The new Baptist church will be finished in a week or so. By expending time and money they have built a nice house, which they propose to dedicate in June and be "robbed and ready" for the association that meets here next summer.

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## HORSEFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In Weak Stomach and Dyspepsia.

Dr. J. C. Wixson, Madison, O., says: "I have used it in atom of the stomach, dyspepsia, and vomiting in pregnancy, and found it an admirable remedy; also in atom condition where phosphorus is required."

## THE SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

WHITESBURG VISITED BY BURGLARS ON THURSDAY.

A Safe Blown Open and Money Extracted—The Postoffice Hobbed of Stamps and Money—Books Set on Fire by the Blast—Export Burglars—Other News of the State.

WHITESBURG, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—About 2 o'clock Thursday morning some of the citizens of this town were awakened by a noise which, at the time, they supposed to be the report of a gun or pistol, but when the morning dawned it was found that the

BURGLARS HAD VISITED THE TOWN, and had made the store of E. S. Roberts & Co. their headquarters. They bored one of the iron rods in the back window of the store loose, bent it out of the way and then went into the store through that opening in the window. They then bored a small hole through the top of the large iron safe and poured powder in, so that when it was touched off it

BLEW THE SAFE DOORS OPEN

and clean of the hinges. Then they ransacked the safe, getting \$52 money, order funds, \$10 Mrs. A. T. Bond & Co. had deposited in the safe, and about \$35 of E. S. Roberts & Co.'s money. They then went into the postoffice and took about five cash of postage stamps, 67 cent stamps, 100 cent stamps, 25 cent, 110 cent and 101 cent postage due stamps.

In the money order deposit which J. T. Davenport had registered and put in the safe, there was 15 one dollar silver coins and 4 silver half dollars. The dates of the silver coins were as follows: 1858, 71, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 1886; also one national currency bill First National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., No. A307 318 C; \$10 one Cs. National bank of New York, No. B900,699 C, \$5, and one United States note, No. Z441 E, \$20.

FURTHER DAMAGE DONE.

The blast made to blow the safe open set on fire and burned up all of Messrs. E. S. Roberts & Co.'s deeds and valuable papers, also his salar book, bill book and one other account book and burned one of the large ledgers pretty badly. They had a lamp burning on the floor by the safe and from that or the blast which blew the safe open, set the floor of the storhouse on fire, and when the dawn of the morning came the fire in the store was getting under headway, but was put out by George W. Tinney and others, who got into the store through the front door, which had been unlocked from inside and left open by the burglars. Had the thing been done one hour sooner Messrs. E. S. Roberts & Co.'s store, with others, would have been laid in ashes.

THE SOPHOMORES.

The sophomores contested for places today and there are just twenty disappointed sophies who feel that they did not receive justice. There are thirty-two members in the class and only twelve places are given, of course some have to be disappointed. After several ballots a decision was reached, and Dr. Ho-kius, having announced that the contest was a sharp one, awarded the places to the following young gentlemen: D. C. Cunningham, A. T. O.; J. F. Davis, D. T. A.; J. W. Duncan, Phi Delta Theta; R. F. Eakes, non est; E. P. Fearn, S. A. E.; J. W. Gillespie, Phi Delta Theta; Willis Griffin, Phi Delta Theta; J. E. Mieker, Phi Delta Theta; Henry Parks, K. A. W. Smith, Phi Delta Theta; Charlie Tigner, A. T. O.; and P. J. Williams, Chi Phi.

ANOTHER LIBERAL DONATION.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 15.—[Special.]—Mr. C. T. Simpson, of North Adams, Mass., who is spending some time in our city, gave \$1,000 to the fund for a new Baptist church.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1.00 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

General Eastern Agent, J. J. FLYNN,

23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 16, 1887.

**FAIR** *INSTRUCTIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a.m.: FAIR; warm, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee; Fair weather; variable winds; stationary temperature.*

A MONUMENT of granite is to be erected on the brow of Cemetery Ridge, in memory of the gallant men who fell in Pickett's charge.

In the opinion of Phillip Brooks Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, and Henry Ward Beecher are the three greatest men America ever produced.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is true to the interests of Louisville. In a double-leaded editorial it appeals to the people of that city to emulate the spirit and enterprise of Atlanta.

JONES, of Florida, is vindicated at last. It is said that he uttered on the floor of the senate during the last session less nonsense than any other member and that he never voted wrong.

FLORIDA claims a convert in "Big Iron" Kelly. He has become so enamored of the "land of flowers" that he thinks of retiring from congress to spend the evening of life amidst its orange groves and magnolia forests.

GOVERNOR HILL's veto of the New York high license bill demonstrates that there are more barrooms in the republican than in the democratic communities. The democrats are the only true reformers in any direction.

Russia is insidiously but steadily attempting to extend her empire in the east. So far as the subjection of the eastern dynasties are concerned it is a question between Russian and English despotism. Another question is, which is the worse?

WHILE some of the South American countries are threatening Chicago's meat trade, a rumor comes from southern Europe to the effect that the demand for American wheat may diminish there, because the people are beginning to use largely a bread which is made of chestnuts.

A NUMBER of newspapers are discussing the identity of "Arthur Richmond," who writes the letters to celebrated men in the North American Review. Judging from the character of his productions Arthur is one of the blackguards whom Thordlyke Rice met on his last rampage through Europe.

NEW mail boxes are being manufactured under the direction of the post office department. They are intended for the reception of newspapers, pamphlets, and such mail as must now be exposed on the tops of letter boxes. The new boxes will be three feet high and will have an aperture large enough to take a SUNDAY CONSTITUTION.

SENATOR SHERMAN prophesied that a democratic victory would ruin the business interests of the country. The senator recently made \$20,000 on a real estate transaction, and asks now \$125,000 for a piece of property which cost him \$30,000 a year ago. If Senator Sherman would only be honest he would confess that a democratic administration is best for us all.

OCCASIONALLY the eye lights upon words in the Boston Herald which sparkle like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Take them for instance:

"There is a report that a secret circular has been sent out to consider what is best to do to promote the renomination of President Cleveland. Our impression is that the process is very simple. It consists in the politicians letting the people alone."

THE graceful act of Senator Payne, of Ohio, in conveying, through Senator Colquitt, a gift of \$1,000 to the school of technology at Emory college will not excite surprise. It is a large hearted, large brained, successful man's practical endorsement of a movement that looks to the highest prosperity of the who's country, and the south particularly. It is pleasant to see state and sectional lines thus liberally ignored.

COLUMBIA college has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Mayor Hewitt, of New York. This misused tit is seldom so justly awarded. Mayor Hewitt is a man of liberal culture and rare attainments. With these he combines a high degree of practical sense, untiring energy, and first rate executive capacity. Though he has been almost an invalid for years he has been constantly an ardent student and an unceasing worker in many directions.

THE American navy has at last achieved a victory. One of its greatest ships accidentally bombarded a Japanese village a few days ago. The village did not mind the sport, but one of the American shells which fell within its borders was found by curious Japanese philosopher who cracked it with a hammer. The shell exploded and killed the Japanese. This victory wipes out the shame of that famous combat in New York harbor in which the flag ship of United States fleet was chased down and most sunk by a vicious ferry-boat.

THE New York Sun has the following editorial which meets the hearty approbation of the CONSTITUTION:

"One of the new journals of the south whose editor is of special record is the Hot Blast, published at Anniston, Alabama. Anniston is, by the Courier-Journal, to be 'not least among the coming cities of the iron belt.' The Mor is Mr. James R. Randall, author of 'Maryd, My Maryland,' a famous song of the civil war. Now he is a journalist of a reunited country, a promoter of the great boom of productive industry. This southern iron belt is a great thing. Till the south with prosperity, it exceeds

into Kentucky, and it will knock the spots out of the idea of a tariff for revenue only. What that will be to the democracy it is needless to say. We present our warmest compliments to our most important, and esteemed contemporary, the Hot Blast. Long may it blow!"

### True Reform.

In a recent editorial on the disposition of federal patronage, the New York Times unintentionally exposes the weakness of its own cherished civil service theories. The Times appeals to the president to remove all inefficient and intractable officials. It then makes a plea for non-partisan appointments. But the case it makes is entirely given away in its statement that it is a source of mischief to the public welfare that there should be continued in the public service persons hostile to the administration, "opposed to its purposes of reform and to the principles upon which it rests." A better argument against the civil service ideas of the Times could not be framed than that which it has thus uttered. If it is wrong to have in office persons who are hostile to the policy of the administration, it is also wrong, though in a less degree, to retain those who are utterly indifferent to that policy. This administration is democratic. It was brought into existence by the popular desire that the government should be reformed and controlled by the democratic party. The administration needs all the honest, earnest democrats it can place into office.

There are certain restrictions imposed by the civil service law as it now stands which the president is bound to respect. He has obeyed the law, as he should have done. But the people of neither party in this country believe in non-partisan appointments.

The civil service law was never popular and never will be. The Times would go further even than this law goes, and would establish a general practice of non-partisan appointments for all offices. There is no danger that such aesthetic politics will ever prevail in this country. The most honest political philosophy we know of is one which draws square issues, fights open battles, and pledges parties to stand or fall on the records they make in administrations which are controlled by their friends and adherents.

KARL WILHELM has greatly disappointed us at being asked to a racing party given by Count Radolinsky, at which his granddaughter Princes Victoria, appeared in the guise of "Yum-Yum."

ACCORDING to a correspondent, Mrs. Cleve-lab recently told one of her friends that so many babies have been named after the president that he is afraid that in twenty years the penitentiaries will be full of Grover Cleveland.

INVENTOR EDISON has become greatly sunburned by his open air work in Florida. He goes about in white flannel shirt, dark trousers and a jaunty tie.

THE prisoners in the Massachusetts penitentiary recently engaged in a mutiny because the authorities insisted on feeding them on baked beans. The prisoners are right. There is nothing in the literature of penal institutions worse than this attempt to engraft Boston habits on men who may be said to be comparatively innocent.

THE roses that attempted to blossom early in the spring, trahably, were compelled to shake hands with J. Frost. The result is, they are blooming dubiously, very dubiously.

ALL the symptoms go to show that the Driving Park association will be compelled to purchase a very large strip of territory in order to give the members room.

A CINCINNATI sculptor has been knighted by the king of Italy. The truth is a great many Cincinnatians are benighted.

### PERSONS AND THINGS.

INVENTOR EDISON has become greatly sunburned by his open air work in Florida. He goes about in white flannel shirt, dark trousers and a jaunty tie.

MARYA, the general of King John of Abyssinia, never laughs, and horseships his servants if there is the slightest delay in the execution of his orders.

TWO sisters of George W. Cable, the novelist, have moved to North Hampton in order to be near their brother, to whom they are devoted. They support themselves by keeping boarders.

A YOUNG widow recently went from Missouri to Potter county, Dak., entirely alone and in charge of a large number of horses, cattle, farm tools and household goods. She will go to farming.

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### ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Taine on Napoleon.

N. R. H., LaGrange, Ga.: Will you please tell me where I can get M. Taine's essay on Napoleon? It is the New York Sun's Sunday editions of April 3 and 10. Any news agent will get them for you.

### The Apostles.

J. C. A., Napanoch, Ark.: How did the apostles die?

THE following brief history of the fate of the apostles may be of interest to those whose reading has not been evangelical:

Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom or was slain with a sword at the city of Ehiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a chaldron of boiling oil in Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus in Asia Minor.

St. James the Less was beheaded at Jerusalem. St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Phillip was hung up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Perga.

St. Bartholomew was fayled alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached unto the people until he expired.

St. Peter was crucified upside down with a nail at Coronado in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zealot was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salania.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.

### BLATT'S CANNON BALL FEAT.

AN ASTONISHING Performance by an Athlete on a Roof.

From the New York Star.

C. P. BLATT, at the Police Gazette office yesterday, raised the 250-pound dumb-bell three times, a feat heretofore only performed by the "Jap." Mr. Blatt and a number of sporting men then went to the roof of the building, where a six-inch field cannon stood. A twenty-five pound ball was

At 10:15 a.m. the distance, twenty-five feet, was carefully measured. Blatt took his stand at one end of the line and William E. Harding, sporting editor of the Gazette, took charge of the cannon.

"One, two, three, fire!"

There was a loud report that shook the building, a puff of smoke, and the ball bounded into the hands of Blatt. He did not shoo it, however.

The force of the shock carried him around, and the ball fast caught in the floor, and the ball and hand were almost broken, the fingers of his left hand were almost broken, the blood running down from two ugly wounds.

"I'll catch that ball today if I lose my head," shouted Blatt. He put an extra charge into the cannon and everything was again in readiness.

"One, two, three, fire!"

A report louder than the first followed and the ball flew with alarming velocity in a bee line for Blatt's head.

He stopped the ball firmly with his right hand and held it with his left, and he had a waltz all to himself.

The velocity of the ball was so great that it carried him a distance of nearly twenty feet, spinning around and bringing up with a bang against the wall.

### Florida Fruit.

From the Cleveland Leader.

IN this region, also, coconuts and pineapples are grown, and the coconut industry is being largely cultivated in some places. Pineapples and coconuts are raised. Ten thousand pineapples are raised, it is said, to the acre, and a acre of ground will support fifty coconut trees. The coconut trees require little cultivation. They begin to bear from nine to twelve years of age, and they produce from 80 to 150 nuts to the tree. Coconuts bring about five cents apiece to the grower, and supposing a ten-acre grove will yield 20,000 nuts, it will bring in an income of \$1,000 a year. There have been many coconut groves planted within the last two or three years in south Florida. Mr. Field, of Middlebury, N. J., has a acre of land, which he has converted into a few barrels of extra fine northern potatoes for seed. While harrowing his own tubers he lost his spectacles. When he received his northern seed potatoes he found his missing spectacles in one of the barrels. Such things destroy confidence.

### Shakespeare Modernized.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

WHAT piece-work is a man!

There is no virtue like humility.

Lend every man thine ear but few thine umbrella.

Small cheer, and great wealth, makes a merry feast.

"Tis the time's plague when the opulence lead blindfold.

I lack the jewel, best enamelled, will lose his beauty for he is old.

Though authority be a stubborn bear yet he is bold led by the nose with a boodle.

Some grief shows much of love; but much of grief shows still some want of style.

### In the Man who Tells the Story.

From the New York Sun.

A man in Greensboro, Md., thinking to change his fortune, gathered his savings and all he had, shipped them to Baltimore, and ordered a few barrels of extra fine northern potatoes for seed.

While harrowing his own tubers he lost his spectacles. When he received his northern seed potatoes he found his missing spectacles in one of the barrels.

Such things destroy confidence.

### Dele the Death Chilli.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A BOSTON doctor says that the spore bed in the farmhouse has been blamed for two thirds of the cases of rheumatism and the death by consumption.

A death chill lurks under the sheets.

### No Wonder Salads are Lively.

From the Iroquois Free Press.

IT has been found that a lobster produces 42,000 young per year. The man who supposed that a lobster had nothing to do but gad around on the beach was sadly mistaken.

Ashamed But Truthful.

From the Burlington Free Press.

INDUCE to witness—What were your relations with the defendant, madam?

Witness—Please, sir, I was his wife.

### Two M. D.'s.

From the Lowell Courier.

IT is a paradox that all above a feet above

the least feet.

### The President in Atlanta.

From the Richmond State.

BUT on the occasion of the president's visit

60,000 strangers will visit the city.

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## WHERE IS KNAPP?

THE SENSATION CAUSED BY HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

Alleged Crooked Transactions Narrated—A Warrant Sworn Out by Mr. John Kershaw—Knapp Out of the Way of the Officers of the Law—The Gossip of the Day, Etc., Etc.

Quite a sensation was created throughout the city yesterday by rumors that Mr. R. H. Knapp, the well known real estate agent, had quietly and secretly left Atlanta for good, going probably to Canada.

Rumors of Mr. Knapp's disappearance began to circulate on Thursday, but were confined to a few friends until yesterday morning, when the damaging talk became quite general. Mr. Knapp's office has been located in the James building, on Alabama street, No. 8, for some time past, and during the day persons making inquiry for him were going in and out almost constantly. Eddie Smith, a twelve-year-old boy, who has been with Mr. Knapp for more than a year, was in the office from early morning until late in the evening, and to many inquiries responded:

"Mr. Knapp has not been in since Friday last, one week ago today."

This reply, short and to the point, made and prolonged absence from his place of business, gave rise to the reports, and by night a hundred different stories were floating around, some extremely damaging in their character, others not at all hurtful but full of sympathy for the man who is so extensively known and universally liked in Atlanta. The cause of Mr. Knapp's disappearance was said to be the existence of a warrant charging him with larceny after trust. Of the warrant, however, no one appeared to know much, apart from the fact that the warrant was Mr. John Kershaw, an old Atlanta lawyer.

Mr. Knapp is probably more generally known than any man in the city. He is a man with a most excellent business capacity, and is thoroughly acquainted with the land upon which Atlanta is built. He is the pioneer in the real estate business in Atlanta, and through him some of the biggest real estate transactions ever made in the city have been consummated. As far as the public knows, he always conducted his business with utmost accuracy, punctuality, and reliability. The stories about him were quite damaging, and with a view to ascertaining their truth a CONSTITUTION reporter was sent out to make a careful and thorough investigation.

And here is the result of the investigation.

On last Friday, one week ago yesterday, Mr. John Kershaw went before Judge Tanner and swore out a warrant charging Mr. Knapp with larceny after trust. The warrant was the result of a sale of real estate made by Mr. Knapp to Mr. Kershaw, sometime in 1885. At that year Mr. Knapp sold for Mr. Kershaw two lots on Hunter street, near the new state capitol, for something like \$8,000. One lot was purchased by Mr. J. P. Harrison and the other by Mr. Gross. Each gentleman made a cash payment on the purchase and executed notes for the balance, receiving a bond for title. Mr. Knapp, it appears from Mr. Kershaw's statement, became custodian of the notes, and when some of them fell due, collected the money and turned it over to Mr. Kershaw. Other notes, however, became due and when Mr. Kershaw called upon Mr. Knapp for the money he was informed that it had not been paid. Finally, Mr. Kershaw wrote Mr. Harrison a note, saying that he was tired of waiting for the money and demanding payment. Immediately after receiving the note, Mr. Harrison called upon Mr. Kershaw and informed him that he had paid the notes through the bank which had presented them. Mr. Kershaw then called upon Mr. Knapp and the two gentlemen sat down to discuss the matter. The transaction hung fire, however, and not being able to collect the money which he claimed was due him, Mr. Kershaw wrote the warrant, asserting that Mr. Knapp had collected between \$1,200 and \$1,500 which he failed to turn over. Before swearing out the warrant, however, Mr. Kershaw employed Colonel Culberson as his attorney. The warrant was placed in the hands of Mr. Culberson immediately after it was sworn out, and the officer began looking for Mr. Knapp, but has never been able to find him. Mr. Knapp's financial condition has always been considered good until a few weeks past. Up to that time he has always met his obligations faithfully and promptly, and carried a good credit. As is always the case, the evil news of the warrant laid out in a short time a few intmate friends of Mr. Knapp became aware of its existence and began casting around for some way to help him out. Colonel Culberson, who is a lawyer, called upon the name of Mr. Knapp's friends and agreed to a settlement but for some reason Mr. Knapp could not be found and a settlement could not be secured. Colonel Culberson then began investigating the condition of his client's business in Mr. Knapp's hands and ascertained that Mr. Knapp had transferred to Mr. Jacob Haas the deed to the property given subject to the bond for the title with the note. The man who held the mark made by Mr. Kershaw signed his signature, witnessed by Steve R. Johnson, notary public, and upon Mr. Haas had paid Mr. Knapp the money for which the papers were transferred. Mr. Haas's check book showed that Mr. Knapp had received the money, but Mr. Knapp presented no contract or receipt. Kershaw's declaration that he did not receive it.

Colonel Culberson made every effort to secure an adjustment, but apart from the warrant which his client had sworn out, nothing was done until yesterday. The master was kept very quiet until Wednesday morning. On that morning THE CONSTITUTION contained the following paragraph relative to Mr. Knapp:

## PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS.

A Case Goes to the Supreme Court From Monroe County.

The supreme court yesterday rendered a decision in a peculiar prohibition case which originated in Forsyth, Monroe county.

Several years ago, when whisky was sold in the legislature passed a bill giving the town council power to control and regulate salaries and saloon license and the sale of liquor in the town. Subsequently the legislature passed a local option act for Monroe county and at the election the county and town went dry. This of course closed the saloons in Forsyth to close up. In the local option bill the legislature gave the physicians of the county the right to prescribe liquor for patients. The town council did not like that feature of the local option bill and passed an ordinance requiring the physicians to make a regular monthly report of prescriptions issued for whisky. The physicians declined to do this and sued out a writ of prohibition on the legislation. The superior court declined to sustain the physicians and an appeal to the supreme court was taken. This court yesterday sustained the decision of the lower court. In affirming the lower court decision the supreme court says:

"In 1882 the legislature passed a law applicable to the county in which the town was situated, to prohibit the sale of spirituous and malt liquors in that county, and its adoption being left to a vote of the people, it was adopted, such as providing that the provisions of that act shall not prohibit physicians furnishing liquor therewith medicines to the patients under treatment by them after the passage and adoption of the latter act, all power over the subject of granting license, regulating barrooms, etc., was taken from the municipal authorities. After the passage of the act in regard to the sale of liquor in the country the mayor and council of the town had authority to pass such laws as they deemed fit, provided they did not conflict with the act. The power to regulate barrooms and saloons did not include the power to regulate physicians and require returns from them as to their practice and to whom they furnished liquors. A municipal corporation has no power except that which is expressly granted to it or such as is incident to the exercise of power of government. The writ of prohibition is never granted when there is any other remedy, and as in this case the physicians had a complete remedy by making defense before the mayor and council, and if the decision were adverse to that Blackwood would consent to accompany him to Augusta."

As was predicted in this correspondence a few days ago, the grand jury of Aiken county has taken steps in regard to the man in which Blackwood was arrested, and brought to Augusta by Stone and McNally, and today found a true bill against each of them. Bench warrants have been issued for both.

Elephantine Loveliness.

The educated horse of the circus owes a great deal to the influence of music; he marches, trots, gallops, advances, retires, and even dances to the lively strains of the orchestra. He can also be taught to perform music on his own account, and to beat a kettle drum with his fore feet.

Women are bulky milkmaids in the highlands of Scotland often sing to them to restore them to good humor. In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

The cheering influence of music is seen in the case of camels. During the long and painful marches the conductors of a caravan often comfort their camels by playing on instruments. The music has such an effect that, however fatigued they may be by their heavy loads, the camels will continue to march.

Elephants have good ears, and may be trained as musical performers. Quite recently a small elephant with a surprising amount of cultivated intelligence was exhibited in London. Among many feats it played a whole hand of music at once; there were bells on his head, and it used its trunk and forefeet to play other instruments.

Recognizing the love of horses for music a number of years ago, a part of the seventh century, had regular concerts given for the benefit of his stud. Jacques Bonnet, when in Holland in 1688, visited the stable and saw there the raised orchestra from which, once a week, a selection of favorite airs was played to cheer up the spirits of the listening animals.

Deers are delighted with the sound of music.

Fayord, in his "Introduction to Music," says: "Myself, as I travel, meet here and there, about twenty upon the road, following a happy pipe and violin. When the music played they went forward; when it ceased they stood still, and in this manner were brought up out of Yorkshire to Hampton Court."

On sheep and cattle music, both vocal and instrumental, has a highly beneficial effect. There is a poetic saying among the Arabs that the song of the shepherd fatigues the animal more than the fatigue of the plains, and the saying rests, no doubt, on a foundation of fact. Eastern shepherds are in the habit of singing and piping to quicken the action of the flock under their charge.

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## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city. Central time.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	*No. 14, for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia
10:50 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
No. 15, from Atlanta, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis	No. 15, for Atlanta, Knoxville, Cincinnati and Memphis
3 p.m.	3 p.m.
No. 18, from Atlanta, Knoxville, Cincinnati and Memphis	No. 18, for Atlanta, Knoxville, Cincinnati and Memphis
3 p.m.	3 p.m.
No. 16, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	No. 16, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville
5 p.m.	6 a.m.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD	ALEXANDRIA
New York fast mail arrives daily.	New York Lim'd Express leaves daily.
New York fast mail arrives daily.	New York Fast Mail leaves daily.
New York Lim'd Express arrives daily.	6:30 p.m.
Luna Account 100	Luna Account 100

CENTRAL RAILROAD	
From Macon 12:15 a.m.	To Macon 8:00 a.m.
" Savannah 7:20 a.m.	" Savannah 8:00 a.m.
" Barstow 7:00 a.m.	" Barstow 8:00 a.m.
" Savannah 9:00 p.m.	" Savannah 8:50 a.m.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD	
From Macon 2:15 a.m.	To Chattanooga 5:30 a.m.
" Atlanta 10:15 a.m.	" Atlanta 5:30 a.m.
" LaGrange 10:00 a.m.	" LaGrange 5:00 p.m.
" M'g'v'ry 10:15 a.m.	" M'g'v'ry 10:00 p.m.

GEORGIA RAILROAD	
From Augusta 6:40 a.m.	To Augusta 8:00 a.m.
" Covington 9:00 a.m.	" Covington 10:00 a.m.
" Decatur 10:15 a.m.	" Clarkston 12:10 p.m.
" Augusta 1:00 p.m.	" Augusta 2:45 p.m.
" Clarkston 2:20 p.m.	" Covington 3:45 p.m.
" Augusta 4:00 p.m.	" Augusta 5:30 p.m.

GEOGRAPHIC RAILWAY	
*From Birg'h m't 7:20 a.m.	*To Birg'h m't 9:45 a.m.
*From Birg'h m't 5:35 p.m.	*To Birg'h m't 4:45 p.m.

Brokers, and Bankers	
Brokers in	
STOCKS AND BONDS, MONEY AND SECURITIES,	

28 South Pryor St.

WANTED—James Bank Block Stock, Westview Cemetery Stock, Metropolitan Street Railroad stock, Capital City Club Bonds, Capital City Land and Improvement Co. stock.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,

Capital &amp; Surplus \$300,000

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable

On Demand with Interest.

1 Three per cent per annum if left four months.  
Four per cent per annum if left six months.  
5% per cent per annum if left twelve months.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT,

JONES &amp; PRATT,

Bankers, and Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama Street

Atlanta, Ga.

J. Wiley Harris | Thos. F. Black | A. Herzberg.

HARRIS, BLACK &amp; CO.

GADSDEN, ALA.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND BONDS,

Fire and Life Insurance, Minerals and Timber

Lands's specialty. Correspondence solicited. Inc.

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND &amp; STOCK BROKER,

21 South Pryor Street.

WANTED—ATLANTA CITY BONDS.

Metropolitan Bond Stock.

Gate City Nat'l Stock.

Georgia R. R. Bonds and Stock.

Atlanta Home &amp; Stock.

For Sale—A variety of investment securities.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 12E. Alabama Street,

Atlanta, Ga. Wm. W. Humphreys, Esq., 12E. Alabama Street.

Exposition Cotton Mills Building, Atlanta and West Point Railroad Debentures. Atlanta and West Point, Railroad Stock. Georgia Railroad Stock. 12E. Alabama Street.

R. B. of Alabama 2d Mortg' Bonds. Western R. of Alabama 1st Mortg' Bonds. Montgomery and Euflalia Railroad Bonds. Augusta and Savannah Railroads. Atlanta City Bonds. Merchants' Bank Stock. Georgia National Bank Stock.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, April 15, 1887.

Money in good demand but rapidly supplied at 8% per cent.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 8% per cent.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

H. R. BOYER, BID ASKED

New York, April 15—Asked 100. Bid 102 1/2. Ask 114

29 year 10% 107 1/2. 100. 112 1/2. 115 1/2.

Ga. 68. 1889—108 1/2. 104 1/2. 106 1/2.

Cent. 78. 1888—110 1/2. 112 1/2.

C. C. &amp; A. 1/4. 104 1/2. 106 1/2.

Ga. 68. 1889—123 1/2. 120 1/2. 122 1/2.

S. C. Brown... 102 1/2. A. &amp; C. inc... 105 1/2.

Savannah 58. 104. W. of A. 108. 107

ATLANTA 88. 102 1/2. 127. 122 1/2.

ATLANTA 108. 122 1/2. 127. 122 1/2.

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

## EVENTS FOR TODAY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—DR. GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE—CORA VAN TASSEL AT MATTINEE AND TONIGHT.

## THROUGH THE CITY.

Pavement Paragraphs Caught on the Run by the Constitution Reporters.

COMMISSIONED.—The adjutant general yesterday issued a commission to A. H. Hutchinson, as junior second lieutenant of the Hancock Guard, of Sparta.

BLAINE CORPUS.—Yesterday a habeas corpus was sued out before Ordinary Calhoun, Young Foster, colored, sue Mr. Er Lawlawn for possession of John Foster, colored.

NOTARIES PUBLIC COMMISSIONED.—The following persons were yesterday commissioned public for Wax County: Banner H. Thomas, 40th district; Charles Cowart, 1256th Thomas, and James W. Strickland, 1372d district.

BRAWD OFFERED.—Upon representations made to Governor Gordon, he on yesterday gathered the offer of a reward of \$150 for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Pulaski County of Ben F. Williams, who is wanted to answer the charge of forgery.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—Yesterday James T. Wilson filed a suit for divorce from his wife, Mary Wilson. They were married in 1872 and lived together until about 1875. The husband states that the wife then deserted him without cause. As she has never come back to him he wants a divorce.

MR. ROGAN DEAD.—Mr. Larry Rogan, one of Atlanta's oldest and best known citizens, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. J. Gilbert, No. 190 Walton street. Mr. Rogan's death was due to heart disease. For some time past he has been in poor health, but his death was decidedly unexpected.

THE GOSPEL TENT.—The gospel tent meeting, now in progress on the corner of West street and the Boulevard, has opened with great promise. The tent was filled to overflowing last night, and about twenty professing converts. The day meetings are highly interesting. The Salvation Army meet at the tent every morning. Hours of service, 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

READY FOR WORK.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the Georgia Improvement company is now ready to receive bids for the building of several miles of road between Hawkinville, railroad, between Atlanta and Fort Valley. The wall strength of the Georgia Improvement company, which is pushing the work, and its ability to pay ready cash, makes this an assurance of special interest to railroad contractors.

THE LUTHERAN FAIR.—A large crowd attended the fair again last night. Mrs. Ehlers, Mr. Berlin and Mrs. Bender have done all to make the evening pleasant. Among the most popular young ladies last night were Miss Den Jentzen, Miss Sophia Lynch, Miss Estelle Weimer and Miss Van Hooten. The dancing was very much enjoyed. The railing of several articles will take place tonight, after which the dancing will continue as on the previous evenings.

THE SALVATION BARRACKS.—The Salvation Army will certainly succeed in building a barracks in Atlanta. At the meeting last night a big impetus was given the proposition, and the money will, in all probability, soon be secured. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, and before it was over trustees had been elected, and an attorney had been instructed to apply to the superior court for a charter. The hours of services are W. L. Bradley, G. T. Dodd, W. A. Moore, W. P. Inman, L. P. Dodd, J. B. Hawthorne and W. G. Mead.

A WIND STORM.—Quite a brisk wind sprang up from the west yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, sweeping up the dust from the streets and making full and distressing it in the eyes, ears, nose and mouths of pedestrians, not at all like their liking. The wind increased so rapidly up to noon when it was blowing at the rate of twenty-two miles per hour. Clouds began to gather and about 1 o'clock the indications pointed to a shower, but after a few scattering drays had fallen the clouds dispersed, causing general regret. The probability is, however, that within a few days a change in the weather will take place, and the much needed rain will arrive.

TROUBLE FROM A BUGGY.—Mrs. Irene Clarke, residing at 14 Fort Street, was thrown from a buggy and severely hurt yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Clarke had driven out to Peachtree Leons sprouts and returning home was in the act of getting out of her buggy, when the horse started to run. The lady was thrown violently to the ground and was knocked senseless. Her son, who was with her, aided by others, carried the lady into the house and sent for a physician. Dr. Goodman removed the splints and set restored the lady to consciousness. In ascertaining the extent of Mrs. Clarke's injuries, the doctor found a dislocated shoulder and a small scalp wound.

THE BODY REPOSED.—Mrs. Siddle Waller sister to Mrs. Irby, matron of the benevolent home, yesterday evening, received a telegram from Cardona, Alabama, saying that her son, W. C. Waller, had been recovered. Mr. Waller was working on the Georgia Pacific railroad, along across the Warrenton last February, and in crossing the river in a skiff was thrown overboard. Open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CHARLES C. NELSON & CO.

174 Fulton Street, New York.

W. H. PARKINS, Pres.

J. A. BURNS, Sec'y and Treas.

Constructs all kinds of Buildings and their Appurtenances.

Office, No. 9 North Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

PLANTS!

OUR STOCK OF GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING

Plants, Evergreens, Roses, etc., for spring planting is unusually large. Catalogue free. Address

P. J. BERCKMAN'S FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Augusta, Ga.

23 31 WHITEHALL 23 31

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

23 WHITEHALL 31

WHITEHALL STREET.

31 23 WHITEHALL 31 23

GENERAL SOUTHERN AGENT, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

100 acres mineral lands 1/4 mile from railroad and 1/2 mile from town, gold in abundance, is in the famous White Path gold belt. Specimens at our office.

250 acres fine Magnetics iron, 1/4 mile from railroad, 1/2 mile from town, gold in abundance, is in the famous White Path gold belt. Specimens at our office.

240 acres finest manganese and iron ore lands; two large veins of manganese and iron directly on railroad; iron formerly worked from this property is excellent quality. Call and examine specimens at our office.

120 acres choice mineral lands 2 miles from Blue Ridge, Ga.; railroad running through it, excellent for gold mining. Call at our office and examine specimens of various minerals, including iron, silver, manganese, slate, soapstone and talc. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO., Agents.

## THE AGRICULTURISTS.

AN INTERSTATE CONVENTION DETERMINED UPON,

As a Result of the Preliminary Conference Held in Atlanta Yesterday—The Third Tuesday in August Fixed Upon as the Date for Holding 11—Ten Cotton States to Participate

The preliminary conference suggested by Hon. J. T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, some two weeks ago, to consider the expediency of inaugurating an interstate convention of representative agriculturists from the cotton states, met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the senate chamber, in this city. The attendance was such as to be extremely gratifying to those interested in the movement. Among those present were:

Governor John B. Gordon, Hon. J. T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, Senator Bassett, of Wilkes; W. L. Peeler of Rockdale; D. B. Howard of Webster; W. H. Felton of Macon; John A. Cobb of Sumter; G. W. Jordan and J. P. Brown of Pulaski; G. W. Green of Fulton; J. D. Follett, of Fulton; L. F. Livingston of Newnan; Jones of Burke; Primus W. Jones of Baker; T. J. Flake of DeKalb; A. D. Candler of Hall; W. A. Steele of Elbert; A. V. Carter of Coweta; C. W. Dickey of Cobb; W. E. Everett of Polk; C. H. Smith and T. O. McDaniel of Barrow.

Commissioner Henderson called the meeting to order, and upon motion of Colonel John O. Waddell, of Polk county, Governor John B. Gordon was elected president. On taking the chair Governor Gordon, in a few words, expressed the hearty endorsement of the honor conferred upon him, and concluded a hearty welcome to the members present.

On motion of Hon. D. B. Harrell, of Webster, Hon. A. P. Butler, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina, and Colonel D. P. Duncan and J. M. Wofford, of Spartanburg, S. C., who were present, were invited to participate in the proceedings of the conference.

Commissioner Henderson being called on to state the objects for which the conference was called, told the same in detail.

Result of the Preliminary Conference: You are here in response to an invitation which I had the honor to send out a short time since requesting an expression of opinion in regard to the expediency of holding an interstate convention during the coming summer to consider the condition and wants of our agricultural interests; to inquire what legislation, state or national, federal and general, would be most expedient and calculated to advance the farmers' interests and promote the general prosperity of the several states that may be represented.

In reply to that inquiry there was an almost unanimous expression of opinion in favor of calling such a convention, and also in favor of a permanent organization to be held annually.

The duty devolving upon you is to discuss the condition of our agriculture, to call a meeting of the leading agriculturists of each state, and to ascertain what is most expedient and calculated to advance the farmers' interests and promote the general prosperity of the several states that may be represented.

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